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FLASHBACK

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKA

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THE JOHN CALVIN Stockburger Family

by Robert G. Winn

The above 1905 picture was taken at a family reunion, when all of the ten children of John Calvin and Martha Reed Stockburger were gathered at the parents home, some three miles north east of West Fork. This was the first time all members had been together since 1875 when the oldest daughter, Nancy, married and moved to Texas.

Standing, left to right: Jacob Wilson, b. March 18, 1854, d. Nov. 13, 1925, m. Charity Woolsey. John Robert, b. Jan. 11, 1856, d. Nov. 6, 1939, m. Martha Jane Hope. Joseph Adam, b. Oct. 30, 1861, d. June 4, 1942, m. Etta Bentley. Elisha Edward, b. Jan. 10, 1868, d. June 30, 1947, m. Mary Sid Curtis. Mary Dorinda, b. July 5, 1864, d. April 28, 1962, m. George A. Winn. Calvin Columbus, b. April 7, 1873, d. July 28, 1952, m. Dora Hughes. Lydia Emma, b. Sept. 8, 1869, d. Dec. 26, 1943, m. Henry Karnes.

Seated, left to right: Marcus Alexander, b. Nov. 25, 1850, d. Mar. 25, 1926, m. Sarah Carroll. John Calvin (father) b. Jan. 26, 1829, d. Sept. 10, 1916. Martha Ann Reed (mother) b. Apr. 4, 1828, d. Dec. 31, 1912. Nancy Elizabeth, b. July 28, 1852, d. May 22, 1932, m. Elisha Stockburger. Martha Annie, b. Dec. 8, 1859, d. Oct. 12, 1931, m. William Bishop.

John Calvin Stockburger, the pioneer from whom all Stockburgers in northwest Arkansas are descended, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, January 26, 1829. When he was 12 years of age, he moved with his parents to Cohutta, Georgia. He was

married to Martha Ann Reed, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Fagala) Reed of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. She was born near Knoxville, Tennessee April 4, 1828. John Calvin was descended from Johann George and Catherine (Christman) Stockburger. His mother, Catherine, was born November 25, 1751, near Yorktown, Pa. Johann was born in Kirnach, Wurtenburg; he came to America from Europe January 30, 1766.

John Calvin Stockburger Martha Reed Stockburger

In 1852 the young Stockburgers migrated to Washington County in Arkansas, and homesteaded some three miles northeast of the present town of West Fork. Part of the original farm is still in the family. Members to the sixth generation occupy homes east and north of what is known as Stockburger Hill on Highway 71. They are descendants of Joseph and Etta (Bentley) Stockburger. They are Robert and his wife, Edna (Dunham), who live in the house on a knoll north and east of the foot of the hill. His sister, Winona Lindsey, lives in a cottage in the cove to the east, at the foot of the hill. Nearby, live her daughter, Madge, and her husband, W. T. Kirkpatrick. To the south, and up the hill beside the road which passes in front of the log house where Joseph raised his family, live Terrence Kirkpatrick (son of Madge and W. T.) and his wife, Toni (Anderson), with their son Matthew Terrence--the sixth generation.

Highway 71 cuts through the original farm. The early road passed higher on the plateau, leaving the present highway near

the Mineral Springs turnoff and rejoining it in the valley via the road that connects south of Campbell Branch--easily identified by the gravel pit and rock crusher beside the stream west of the highway. On the higher elevation, it passes directly in front of the log house built by John Calvin and occupied by four of his sons when they were first married. The house still stands in 1976. It is covered with clapboard siding.

The first to occupy the house was Marcus Alexander (Alex) and his bride, Sarah Carroll. Later on, they moved to the Mineral Springs community where their seven children were born. Their oldest, Effie, married Robert Curtis, and they had nine children: Oscar, m. Bernice Roberts; Bryan, m. Zatha Blumenberg; Gladys, m. Stirman Karnes; Jewell, m. Leroy Gallaher; Jeff, m. Ruth Martin; Ivan, m. Ruby Guinn; Frank, m. Wanda Walker; Paul m. Loma Andrews; Leah, m. Edward Smith. Noah, second child of Alex and Sarah, m. Callie Quinton and their four children were: Hazel, m. Bernard Gilbreath; Bethel, m. Clyde Jones; Glenn who never married; Jack, m. Agnes Chandler. Delia, the daughter of Alex and Sarah, m. Lee Haskins and had one son, Bertus. Bertha m. Lagette Woodruff. Oma, Iva, and Prella never married.

The second son who occupied the log house was Jacob with his bride, Charity "Puss" Woolsey. Their children were: Charles, William, and Era. They all lived and died in Washington County. Charles left one daughter, Mrs. Cecil Seitz of Fort Smith. His first wife, Zula Simpson, mother of Cecil, died young, and he later married Lenora Robbins. Neither Will nor Era married.

The third occupant was John, who moved there with his bride, Martha Jane Hope. All their four sons, Arlin, Roy, Emmitt and Floyd were born in Washington County. John was the only son of John Calvin who moved away from Arkansas. He and his wife are buried in the San Gabriel Cemetery in Southern California. Arlin was the only son to leave offspring. He and his wife, Ollie Foreman, raised three children: Essie Lee (Kopfer), Wanda (Bauer), and Arlin, Jr. None live in Arkansas.

The fourth and last son to move into the log house was Joseph with his wife, Etta Bentley. Six of their seven children were raised here. One son, Howard, died as a child of five. Their oldest, Ina, m. Marion Walker; they had three children: Wayne, m. Louise Clark; Wilma, m. Howard Rheam; Wanda, m. Frank Curtis. Ernest m. Lulu Bayless, and had no children of their own. Lee m. Rose Gibbs and left one son, Loy, who married Mildred Walker. Myrtle, Joseph's second daughter, m. Ben Ball and she had three sons: Bernard, m. Jean Landers; Maurice, m. Frances Hamilton; Wilbur, m. Kathleen Wright. Winona, third daughter of Joseph, m. Ernest Lindsey, and they had two children: Harold (Rip), m. Bernice Johnston; Madge, m. Wathan Kirkpatrick. Robert, the youngest child of Joseph, m. Edna Dunham.

The oldest daughter of John Calvin, Nancy, m. Elisha Stockburger and moved to Texas. There the couple raised their ten children: Clarence, Edith, Davis, Leonard, Charles, Ida, Robert, John, Winnie m. Owen Parker, Garner. Only one of Nancy's children left offspring--Robert Jr., son of Robert and his wife Vera, lives in Waco, Texas.

Annie Stockburger m. William Bishop. She left no children.

Mary Dorinda m. George A. Winn. Their four children live in northwest Arkansas. Omer never married. Martha m. Thos. Carey and had one son, Tom W.; Lyda m. C. B. Pace, no children; Robert m. Bernice Withers, one daughter, Betty Ann Naranjo.

The youngest daughter of John Calvin, Emma, m. Henry Karnes. They had four children: Edgar, m. Amanda Hale, had one daughter, Marie; Howard (Howry), m. Lola Beauchamp, and their seven children were all born and raised in western Oklahoma; Irma m. Frank Cobeldick, no children; Olin m. Edith Skelton, had three children: Alwilda, m. Leroy Stonesifer, and Clyde and Dorothy live in Little Rock.

Edward Elisha m. Mary Sid Curtis. They had seven children. Sylvia m. Charles Ray, had two children: Maurice m. Lois Nell Carter; Muriel m. Theodore Sperduto. George, the oldest son of Edward, m. Clara Faubush, had one son, Doyle. Mamie m. Gideon Walker, had two daughters: Juanita m. William L. Yowell; Mary m. Eugene Arrington. Troy had sone son, Bill. Verna m. W. A. Emerson, and their children were: Carl m. Lowi Judith Howard; Doris Nell m. Marvin I. Brown. Lloyd, son of Edward, had five children. Edward's youngest child, Calvin, m. Lillian Wright. They had two daughters.

The youngest child of John Calvin, Calvin Columbus, was always known as "Tum." He acquired the name because his sister Emma could not pronounce Columbus and in her childish attempt, called him "Tum." He married Dora Hughes. They had two children: Leonard m. Eugenia Mae Bautts; their daughter Peggy Joan m. Wm. H. Hays, whose son, John Calvin, m. Clara Dawson. The daughter of Tum and Dora, Sara Martha, m. Joseph L. Moore, and had two children: Joseph L. II m. Catherine Ann Dean; Elizabeth Jane is unmarried. Joseph L. Moore died in 1957; in 1971 his widow Martha married Austin Parrish.

Descendants of this pioneer family still living in northwest Arkansas number in the hundreds but few still bear the name of Stockburger. Two branches of the family extend to the seventh generation. Both these branches are descended from the line of Alex and Sarah. By coincidence, the two youngest are named Jason. The younger of these is Jason Wade Curtis, son of Rex Bryan and Connie Smith Curtis, son of Robert Vine and Dorcas

Diven Curtis, son of Bryan and Zatha Blumenberg Curtis, son of Effie Stockburger and Robert Curtis, daughter of Alex and Sarah Stockburger, son of John Calvin and Martha Reed Stockburger.

The other youngest member of the seventh generation is Jason Bentley Lunsford, son of Marty Jones and Gary Lunsford, daughter of Douglas Clyde and Mary Arnold Jones, son of Clyde and Bethel Jones, daughter of Noah and Callie Quintin Stockburger, son of Alex and Sarah, son of John Calvin.

- w c h s -

THE BICENTENNIAL AWARD IN ARKANSAS HISTORY

$200 Prize for the Best Manuscript
on an Arkansas Subject

Deadline: December 31, 1976

The Board of Directors of the Arkansas Historical Association, as part of the society's participation in the American Bicentennial year, is pleased to announce the award of a $200 prize for the best manuscript article on an Arkansas subject. The article can deal with any phase of the history of the state or with any individual connected with its history. Any person is eligible to submit a manuscript and the contest is not restricted to residents of Arkansas.

The manuscript should be no more than thirty-five (35) pages, should be typed double-space, and must be documented. The footnotes, however, can be typed double-space on separate sheets at the back of the article, with triple space between each note. The footnote pages need not be counted as part of the main text, but should be numbered. The title page should contain the full title, the author's full name, and a complete address.

All entries must be submitted in triplicate by December 31, 1976 to

Walter L. Brown, Editor
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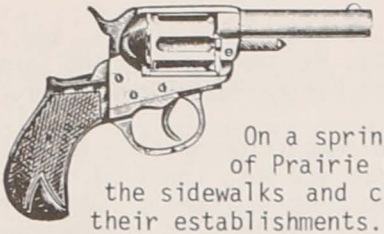
All articles, including the winner, will be considered for publication in the Quarterly.

The winning article and author will be announced at the 1977 annual meeting of the Association.



THE DAY THE BANK WAS ROBBED

by Lloyd McConnell

On a spring day in 1924, people in the town of Prairie Grove were busy. Merchants swept the sidewalks and cleaned out the gutters in front of their establishments. Most of them went to the barber shop for a morning shave; then to the post office for the mail.

No one paid any special attention to the two men who entered the First National Bank. They were dressed in farm clothes. One of them poked a revolver through the teller's window and told Mr. Sylvester J. Campbell, cashier, to fill up the paper sack from the teller's drawer.

The other, going behind the counter, reminded Will Pearson that the bank was being robbed. "Oh, go to hell," replied that official, thinking some friend was playing a joke on him. He felt the cold nose of a pistol barrel and instantly complied.

Both men were told to lie on the floor and to be quiet. Mr. Pearson, being rather rotund, had difficulty lying still--it his toes touched, his face did not, and if his face was on the floor, his feet were in the air. He sort of rocked, back and forth.

The cashier, Mr. Campbell, studied the older of the two bandits intently. He decided he would recognize him, should they ever meet again. The robbers cleaned out the vault, then left by the rear door, leaving the two bankers locked in the vault.

After they had gone, Mr. Campbell finally managed to release the lock on the vault door, and they spread the alarm. Within a few minutes, the street was filled with townspeople. A bank robbery was a great event in a small town.

The Sheriff at Fayetteville was notified and started rounding up men to block the roads leading from the little town. It would take considerable time; most roads were dirt and slow to travel.

Mrs. Campbell, the wife of the cashier, was notified and she put her two small children in the house, and told them to lock the doors and not let anyone enter. One of them, five or six years old, took a large butcher knife to the bedroom and covered up under a quilt.

In West Fork, some nine miles away, the constable, Jim Gardner, was talking with Frank McConnell, a postal inspector. The two men decided that the robbers might try to escape by going

through Hogeye and on south. They went that way to try to head them off. As they climbed a high bank at the Illinois River, they spotted a couple of strangers crossing a field and yelled at them. A large bullet kicked up dirt near their feet so the two officers slid down the bank to safety. They were out of pistol range.

The outlaws had abandoned their get-away car in the vicinity of Illinois Chapel, and went into the woods. A farmer working nearby had not heard of the robbery but he saw a couple of men digging near an old stump, and went to investigate after they had gone. He did some digging for himself.

Near the cemetery at Strickler, a local deputy sheriff saw the men coming out of the woods and ordered them to halt. One of the bandits shot him in the chest. If Mr. Charles Birchfield had not been standing on an elevated bank, he might have been killed. As it was, the bullet entered near his heart but traveled upward. It lodged too near the vital organ to be removed, and the deputy carried it with him until his death some time later.

From there, the bandits fled toward Cove Creek and Skylight Mountain. Coming upon a farm home, they knocked at the door. The widow who answered their knock was told that they had been buying livestock in the area and their horses had bolted. She prepared a meal for them. When the men left, one of them slipped a ten dollar bill into her apron pocket. She thought them very nice.

The days passed, and the talk of the people in Prairie Grove turned to other and newer things. Mr. Campbell, the cashier, did not forget. He kept in touch with authorities in nearby counties. An Oklahoma sheriff suggested he attend a rodeo in the east part of the state. He suspected the robbers might be at the gathering.

In company with L. L. Baggett, director of the bank and fellow townsman, the cashier attended the event. The two of them sat near the bucking chute and studied the riders closely. As a bucking bronco entered the arena, Campbell watched closely, then punched his companion in the ribs.

"That's him," he whispered, "that's him."

They signaled the sheriff, who nodded and entered the arena. As the rider dismounted from his bronc, he noticed the sheriff edging toward him. He ran for the fence and climbed over, to fall into the waiting arms of a deputy. The officers rounded up another suspect who had been keeping company with the bronc buster, and the two men were returned to Fayetteville and put

in the county jail. Within the month, the Grand Jury returned indictments against the two for bank robbery and for shooting an officer.

Trials were held in November, and both men received terms in the state penitentiary. The younger of the two, who had a good previous record, was given a lesser sentence with some conditions of probation. They were taken to the prison.

Some years later, Mr. Campbell was gazing from his teller's window at the bright sunshine outside, probably wishing he was on the river, fishing. Something about the youth who entered the bank attracted his attention, but he could not decide what it was.

The young man smiled, held out his hand, and told his name. He was one of the men who had robbed the bank some years earlier. He had served his time, changed his way of living, and always wanted to come back and apologize for his actions. The men were in conversation for several minutes.

Since the writer is a sucker for tales about old criminal offenses, and scenes where crimes were committed, he visited the bank the other day. The building is there, and the old vault, its door swinging open. Room and vault are filled with beautiful flowers. It is now the Knowles' Flower Shop, and it does not loan money.

If, perchance, these robbers were to return to the scene of their crime, as sometimes occurs, the friendly, courteous people in the flower shop might give them a guided tour through the old bank, past the swinging vault door, and even out into the alley through which they escaped some 52 years ago.

* * * * *

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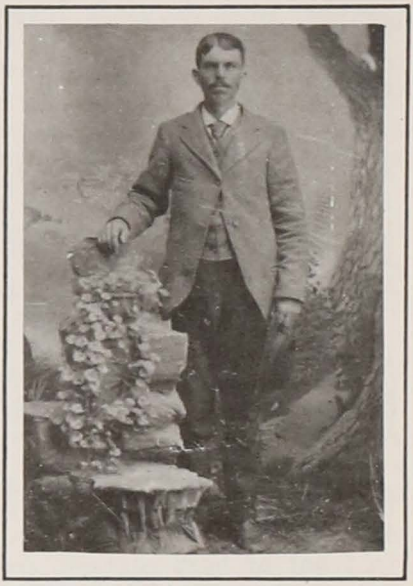
Will pay a premium to either buy or borrow this issue of FLASHBACK which reports the Battle of Cane Hill, Arkansas. Please contact Lacy P. McColloch, 3140 University Boulevard, West, Kensington, Maryland 20795

LETTERS FROM HEADQUARTERS

The letters below were written from Fayetteville by Harmon Willis Hodges, great-grandfather of Eddie Sutton, coach of basketball at the University of Arkansas, and were made available to the Society through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Sutton. Hodges was born February 24, 1840, in Fairfield, Illinois and married Martha Arnold April 14, 1860. They became the parents of five boys and seven girls. They moved to Marshall, Arkansas from Illinois in 1862. He enlisted in the Union Army and served to the close of the war. He was a member of The Arkansas General Assembly in 1868, and moved from Arkansas to Kansas in 1885. "He obeyed the Gospel 1874, lived until death."



HARMON WILLIS HODGES

Fayetteville Ark
Aprile the 18/64

Dear Wiff

I seat my self to drop you a few lines to inform you that I am well cincerely hoping thes lines may find you well and dooing well I hav not resevd nary leter from you yet but I am wating with pationce fro one I saw John O (?) yesteday he deliver your mesag to me I was proud to hear that you was all well and I was truley proud to hear that mother was as well sadifid as she aperd to bea I am not unesy as long as Mother can be continted to stay but my fears is that she will become so dissadisfid that she wont stay You must doo all you can to try to ceap her in good sparits I am sorow we hav all coom to what we have but we must hope for the beter the best thing is for abody not to loos confidec in them Selvs that has been the ruin of ameny a good famly is not having the confidenc in them selvs they git to belve they ar nobody and throo them selvs away never lus confidenc in your selvs if at first you dont sucsed try try agan that the rule

I have ben worst pesterd sinc I cam from hoom than I was befoer I went hoom meeting Mother in her disstrest condision mitey ner distracks me thout of not bein so I can render her eny assitenc nor be with her to shear apart of truples all the consolation is that I hav is when by chanc I hear from you all

or git a few scrols from you I have never had the plasur of gitin a leter from Mother yet it serteley wood be a grat sadifacton to me to git a leter from one that is as dear to me as Mother I no her distrest condision renders her so unesy she cant think of eny thing to write thou she is perty well ust to trubel

You must all doo the best you can this war cant last allwas and there is way pervided for evry body to live evan the purist I wrot you a leter the last male if you git it it giv you all the news I have I gest wrote this in ancer to your mesag you sent by John O You can tell Sarah if she is thar she can stay and sher the fate with the balenc of you if she wish but none of the balenc cant I think Sarah is a good girl I am sorow to say it but I put but litel fath in them the balenc of the famely I think Sarah is nice girl and I am wilen to help her all I can but I am under no obligation to non of the balenc of the family

I have gest returnd from selabrating the 18 day of Aprile as the first vicktry that was won by the suns of Ark was on that day it is a day to regois was ovar but the Regment assembel in front of head quaters and the addres began Colnel Harison adrest the assembly

After spking was overy the band playd the sewetst musik it was anuf to mak a man feel hapy if his other sircustancis wood admit of it but the prospect of a long protractid war and the febel condision of them that is so dear to me as you and Mother it rendered me so unhapy that I did not injoy my self agradeal we have no prospect of peas soon I am mitey frad ther a guriler war to be caugt up for alon time yet I can hear of moer or les rebs evry day ther isent adout but what all this country will hav to be distroid befoer this rebelion is put down all this sid the Ark river I think that half of Prises armey is on this sid of the river

You must write to me giv me all the news Mother must stat to me how she is sadisfied I have nothing moer good buy for tonight

H W Hodges to M M Hodges

Fayetteville Ark
Nov 28th/64

(Do you fancee my new styele)

Dear wife & Mother

I am blest with the opertunity of writing you a few lines by whitch you will learn that I am well Sincerely hopeing this lines may coom saft to your hand & find you well & dooing well.

I will not interest you a gradeal in this awkward note however mabey you can make out to read it in the first place I will say that we have Tolerbul peacebul times that is owing to perty mutch all the bushwhackers going South with old Sterling as he past

We havent had any trubel hear scine he past but we had anuf befoer he past to pay vary well for our peas now ther is apt to bea a cam after a storm I think we will have peace all the winter

When the leavs puts out in the Spring the storm will cominc agane. Ther is sum Rebels cooming inn an giving up but it is only for pertection thru the wenter When the leavs can furnish them pertection they will be our worst enemies

I think from evry appearenc we will stay hear the remander of our time in the Service we are building wenter quarters & making all the improvement that we can both Soldiers & citesons are buisey all the time. I dont know but whot I had jest as leav stay hear as any wher it has got to seam nearley like home to me

I supose that John Brown will bea apt to see sum of you while he is up thar & he can give you all the interesting news & sent a letter by hem you will be apt to git it

Ther has been sum famleys coming out from Searcy county right recently John McDanel family & old Samuel Strickland cam out They say the peopul down thar is bound to leave thar or starve They say your Mother wants to coom out hear Your father had not been home in sum time but he has sent word to your Mother if she had to move for her to go North they sed she would coom out with them if she had of had any way of cooming but she has no wagon nor oxen the Rebels has taken evry thing she had they dident make any corn this year they couldent ceap anything in the Shap of a horse to plow but Jacob worked with old Deen likely they can get bred of hem She sad the rebels was talking of making Jacob goo into the service & your mother wonted to try to gite him out hear to stay with you

If I can git any chanc to goo down thar this winter I will bring hem out & send hem up thar that is if ther is any Scout goos from hear down thar

I wont you if you reciev this letter not to eat nor sleap untell you write an ancer to it for I havent recievd but one letter from you scinc you arved at home That was writen by Roberds he couldent condesen to write onley mention that he was thar

You dident write any thing (about) Unkel Houel folks -- wher they was or whot they was dooing when I saw Christerpher I was not abel to give hem any infermtion about his folks I supose likely he will git to see them

Sometimes I think you all herd that I was dead or runaw(ay) that you dont write or other wase you all think that I am not worth bothering with.

When I doo reciev a letter it dont contane anything onley that you are all well or as the case may bea I think if I should hapen to bea off one year & you shouldent hear from me you would forget that ther was such a being in existenc as me

Think sum one of you could afford to write once a moth anyhow & if any of you should hapen to write try and write wher all of our kin is & whot they are doing and how they are living & evry thing appertaining to the good luck & ill fortune of our kin

Lete it surfise to say that if any of (you) dus write fill one sheat of not paper if you have to fill it with song balets from the old dup him book

I youst to receive moer letters before all my kin cam oute than I doo now The reason of it was I would write to Strangers befoer I had any kin that I could write too & thy thought anuf of me to ancer my letters & it appears like my kin dont if Unkel Howel or Ceaphes hapens to bea present ask them if they ever new Harmon Hodges If they say they did tell them that he is yet alive & belongs to 1st Arkansas Cav See if they would condesen to write to me You must recolect that the most of men in the armey is vary impatiant & if he dont hear from home evry chanc or evry mail he thinks ther is sum neglect sum way I never did want to hear from home as bad as I doo now

I want to know how you are all sadisfide & wether you are all living together or not I dont know when I will git to send this for I dont know how to back it

If you have any late letters from your Father or Nezer send them down for I havent had any lately I havent been Scouting any lately I havent any hors at this time Ther was a scout of our company cam in last night & they have ben all over the country & they only found two Rebels in the hole Scout & they kild them

Mother you have ast me to coom home in sevrel letter I would like to comply with your request but I am a soldear subject to the orders of other men Therfor I cant say when I will bea at

home but you may rest ashuerd of one thing if god permits me to live untell my time up will coom home the first thing I doo

You will have to try too doo the best you can & dont expose yourself in the cold this wenter any more than you can posabel help for it is naterly kolder up thar than you are youst too You must all write to me give my best respets to all inquiring frinds if I have any such

I will close by adding that I remain as ever

H W Hodges to
Martha Hodges

(Editor's Note: The date and tenor of the following letter are explained by the fact that Colonel Harrison's regiment, headquartered in Fayetteville, did not learn of the May 26 surrender of General Kirby Smith until July of 1865 and was not mustered out until August 23.)

Fayetteville Ark
June 4th/65

Harmon Hodges
Dear Wife Mother & Sister & Frinds Genereley

This levs me well I ernestly hope this may shortly reach your hand & find you Eaquley blest You will not find anything vary interesting in this I had the plasior of Receving a letter from you last fryday for the first in Three weeks A portion of it aforded me agradel of joy while annother portion wer vary disharting it was moer than pleasing to me to lern that you was all well but the report of them Bushwhackers comiting sutch deprodations up thar uneses me I fear they are agoing to be vary trubelsom evry wher this sumer

Ther is plenty of Rebels in this county but they all appear to be vary submcive at the present but I fear it is for sum advantage there has ben not less than a hundred cum in & giv up in the last week hear & Bentonville & Huntsville but they are aloud to retain ther side armes the most of them have revolvers & I shouldent wonder if they yous them on the Feds they cetch out

You wish to know what I thought about peace being made soon I think the war virtually over now it will be sumtime befor all this gurillaring is put down & no dout but ther will be amany a life lost yet before it is dun with

Most evry body is tierd of the war except a portion of our offesers they wont the (war) to continue as long as they are in no danger if they could be plast sumwher wher they would

smell gun powder & hear the whistel of meny Balls occasionley think they would (want) peace as bad as any of us

I wrote you a week ago & I stated that I expectd to be musterd out of sirvce in this month but things has changed aroud a litel difernt from whot we expectded Our offisers has ben successful in ther stratagum they have ben at work artefuly to have this Regt held the longist posabul hour we had orders to be musterd out of service at once but our offisers like hungar wolvs after the carkas a sheap ceap prying & working at it untill they got the order countermanded

You nedent to look for me home untill you see me cuming I dont think they can hold us longer than the 7th of August We are not aloud to express our selvs now let it serfise to say ther is grate dissadsfaction pervail in this Regt at present there has been a grat many of our Boyes Cort Martial & imprisioned soum for 12 months & sum onley for two months & confind to hard labor & all pay and alowances stop that has caws a grate dissadisfaction

In the beginning our offisers incuraged the men in steling & evry man that was disposed too plade a big game & now the poor deluded curses has to sufer for it Now I return my thanks to Mother agane for rasing me to no nothing but onistey & she has aright to be proud of one thing that is if she hasent rased a industres or intelegant Sun I think she has rased anonest one

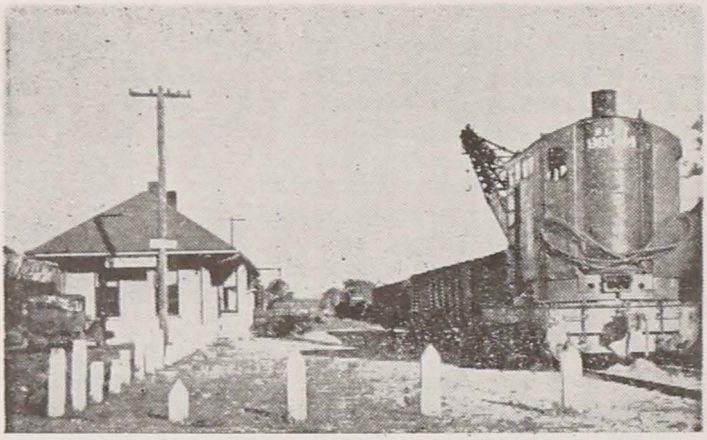
You must all doo the best you can I would be proud to be at home with (you) but I cant at the present so we must cont(ent) our selvs Give my love to all our frinds & espesley to the childern

Your Loving Husben, H W Hodges to Mrs M M Hodges

Please excuse all mistakes in this letter read what you can and gues at the balenc I am in too big a hurey to read it over and crect mistakes

Any old letters or manuscripts hidden in your attic?
Submit them to FLASHBACK.

TRAINS THRU LINCOLN
Ruth Holt Payne



The Last Train Through Lincoln, In The Early 40's

Would you believe that Lincoln once had the service of six trains a day? True, and many of us recall with nostalgia their huffing and puffing as they pulled away from the depotk trailing plumes of (air-polluting) smoke from their coal-burning engines. Familiar in that day was the "Lost Boy", a train whose peculiar whistle as it rushed through the valleys and panted up hills in the Ozark mountains was like the lonely wail of a lost child. Small town depots were the haunt of old men and children as a scene of interest and activity--doorways to the outside world.

In the late 1800's and early 1900's, produce, especially apples, became so abundant in this area that small town shipping points were a crying need. Wagonloads of apples, either barreled or dried, were hauled either to Fayetteville or Westville at first, which took up most of a day.

Then the North Arkansas & Western Railroad laid plans for a line that would run through Farmington, Prairie Grove, Lincoln and Summers to join with the Kansas City Southern in Oklahoma.

Sometime during this period the name of the company became the Ozark and Cherokee Central, with the same stockholders. The Frisco purchased it some time later.

Construction of this railroad was slow and tedious compared to the later assembly-line method. The railroad bed was leveled by mule team, the labor being mostly convict, though many farmers volunteered their labor and the use of their teams.

Reportedly the first train over these tracks reached Prairie Grove on August 22, 1901 to the joyous celebration of the populace. As the track crept forward, Stambo Switch was located at the foot of the mountain between Prairie Grove and Lincoln.

A bit later, Suttle Switch was established, three miles east of Lincoln. These switches served not only as loading points for produce but for passenger service. Even after the line was completed and Stambo Switch vanished, Suttle Switch was a stop for passengers, although the train had to be flagged down.

January 22 marked the arrival of the first train in Lincoln, and one old timer said just about everybody was at the depot. For most of them, it was the first "iron horse" they had ever seen. Riding the train to Fayetteville was a great excursion to them. This scene was a prelude to the big apple boom when growers vied for cars for shipping and sometimes fruit spoiled on the ground for lack of transportation.

But all scenes pass, and by the early 1940's the increase of truck and bus service crowded out the local trains, so the depot was hauled away, leaving tears in the eyes of old timers. The last train which passed through Lincoln was a work train, picking up track. Only a few segments of track remain, reminders of the halcyon days of the faithful old "iron horses."

* * * * *

AT LONG LAST! IT'S COMING! ORDER NOW!

This issue of FLASHBACK includes a mimeographed order form for

VOLUME I - CEMETERY RECORDS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

This first volume covers cemeteries Academy through Evergreen, and includes an alphabetical cross-index by individual names.

The cost is $5.00, and only a limited number will be available because of the stupendous amount of labor involved in its production. When you order, please indicate on the blank whether you think you may be interested in Volume II, when it is completed so that we may have an idea of how many to print.

THE 936th FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION HAS A HOT FIGHT IN KOREA - 1951

by Colonel Jack F. Diggs

(When the North Koreans invaded South Korea in June 1950, the Units of the 142nd Field Artillery Group, U. S. Army Arkansas National Guard, were among the relatively few reserve component organizations which were recalled to active duty. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 142d F. A. Group was located in Fayetteville as it is today. The 936th F. A. Battalion (later redesignated as the 1st Battalion, 142d Field Artillery) was in northwest Arkansas, while the 937th F. A. Battalion (now the 2d Battalion, 142d Field Artillery) was in west central Arkansas. The organizations left Arkansas, bound for different training stations. This article describes an action of the 936th F. A. Battalion.)

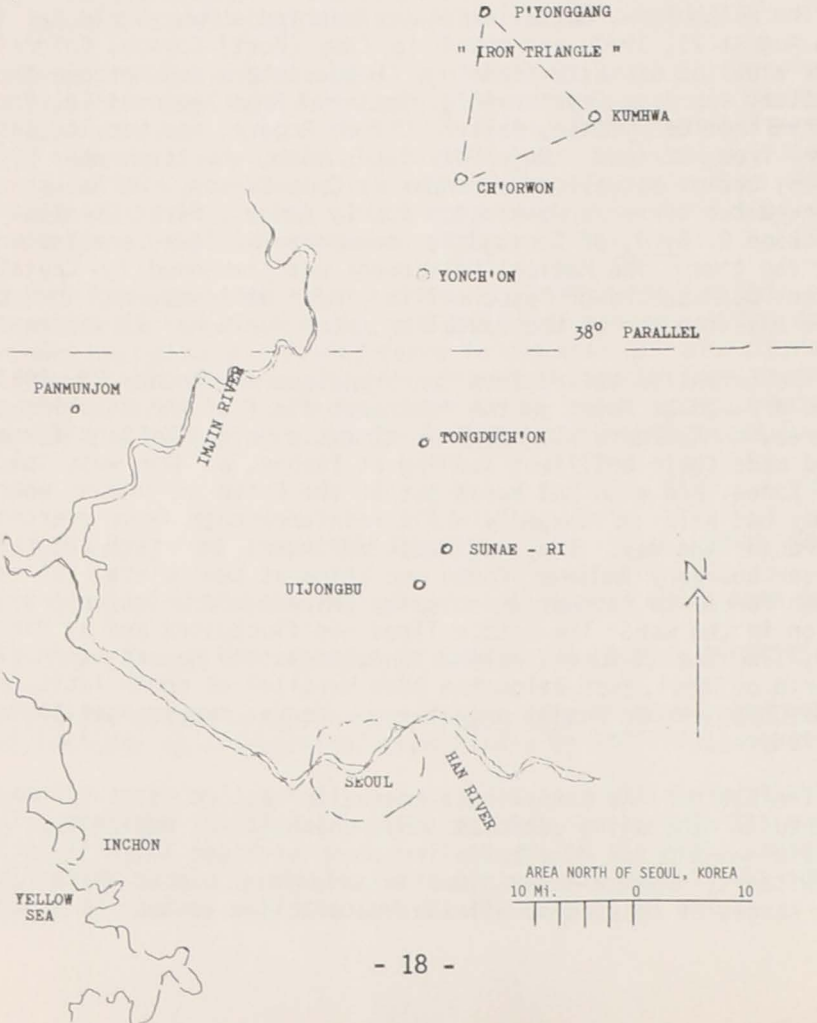
The 936th F. A. Battalion was reinducted after World War II on August 21, 1950, and moved to Camp (Fort) Carson, Colorado for a period of hasty training. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery was from Fayetteville, Battery A from Bentonville, Battery B from Berryville, Battery C from Rogers, and Service Battery from Harrison. Major William L. Bush, who lives near Lincoln, became battalion commander at Camp Carson. He has since served two terms as Washington County judge. First Lieutenant Jackson G. Byrd, of Springdale, commanded Headquarters Battery at the time. The Medical Detachment was commanded by Captain James D. Mashburn of Fayetteville. Most officers, and some of the enlisted men of the battalion, were World War II veterans.

The battalion sailed from San Francisco on January 23, 1951, and arrived at Pusan on the southeast coast of the Republic of Korea, on February 10. By this time the United Nations forces had made their brilliant landing at Inchon, on the west coast of Korea, and also had burst out of the Pusan perimeter where they had held on doggedly while reinforcements from overseas were on the way. They had swept northward to reach the Yalu River boundary between Korea and China at two points, but had been forced to retreat by massive Chinese communist intervention in the war. The battle lines had fluctuated and by March 19, 1951 the UN forces held a line across the Korean peninsula north of Seoul, just below the 38th parallel of north latitude. The Chinese were busily organizing a heavy, two-pronged spring offensive.

The 936th F. A. Battalion prepared for action, somewhat hampered by the aging vehicles with which it was equipped. The basic weapons of the battalion were eighteen 155-millimeter howitzers, tractor-drawn, medium artillery pieces which fire to ranges of about nine miles. The battalion loaded its equip-

ment on Landing Ships Tank and a cargo ship, and sailed March 23 from P'ohang-dong, near Pusan, en route to Inchon. It observed Easter Sunday during the voyage and reached Inchon on March 25, after which it unloaded its gear and moved to northeast Seoul for two days.

The U. S. Eighth Army attached the 936th to the U. S. I Corps which further attached it to the U. S. 3rd Division. The U. N. forces were pushing northward. The 3rd Division had reached a line north of Tonduch'on, thirty miles north of Seoul, and was driving to take Yonch'on, about twenty miles farther north on the road to Ch'orwon. The Headquarters 936th, battling mud and heavy traffic, moved through Uijongbu on March 29 and went into action near the village of Kuam-ni, close to Tongduch'on, thirty miles from Seoul. Battery C, from Rogers, commanded by Captain William Ryan, fired the first mission for the battalion at 12:30 p. m., March 30, destroying an enemy machine gun emplacement.



The 936th supported the 3rd Division until April 15 with a high rate of fire, moving farther northward toward Yonch'on several times. On April 5, the UN troops launched Operation RUGGED, a drive to regain a phase line designated KANSAS, which crossed Korea along the 38th parallel. On April 7, the 936th fired in support of the 3rd Division Operation PAPERBAG, in which a task force, mainly from the 64th Tank Battalion, was to push an armored thrust across the Imjin River ahead of the infantry, to seek out the enemy. Captain Thomas H. Townsend, of Berryville, was liaison officer, and Lieutenants Vance O. Cook of Fayetteville, John B. Watkins Jr. of Rogers, and a non-Arkansan, Philip Luthro, went along as forward observers to adjust fires. The patrol inflicted about a hundred enemy casualties and took fifty prisoners at a cost of only four friendly casualties.

Eighth Army began a new drive, Operation DAUNTLESS, on April 10 to create a bulge in the enemy lines north of the 38th parallel (Line WYOMING) so as to protect UN supply lines. About ten miles north of the 936th positions lay Ch'orwon, the southwestern corner of what became known as the Iron Triangle. At the southeastern corner was Kumhwa, while Pyonggang (which remained under communist control) was at the northern apex. Line WYOMING lay along the southern base of the triangle. The 936th fired actively in support of DAUNTLESS, and moved north of the 38th parallel on April 13, setting up near Ko'tan, about three miles north of the parallel. Lieutenant Carmen L. Lierly, a Fayetteville educator, remembers that the battalion began, for the first time, to fire illumination shells at night.

By April 14, as the 936th completed sixteen days of combat, the battalion had fired more than 10,000 rounds, a very high total when measured against the World War II experience of the battalion. Next day, it was given the mission of general support of the U. S. 25th Division, reinforcing the fires of the Turkish Artillery Battalion of the Turkish Brigade. Captain Harold M. Holt, of Harrison, was sent to be liaison officer to the Turks. On April 17, the battalion moved to T'onghyan-ni, about a mile south of Yonch'on.

General Matthew B. Ridgway realized that the Chinese and the North Koreans were planning a heavy counter-offensive (the 5th Phase Offensive), and on April 12 had announced a plan for orderly withdrawal of the UN forces, in which they would inflict maximum casualties on the enemy and wait until the enemy would have over-extended their rather meager logistical capability. On the afternoon of April 22, the U. S. I Corps briefed all operations officers on this Operation GOLDEN. Captain Clinton E. Meadows, a faculty member of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture, represented the 936th at the meeting. He explained the plan to the 936th officers at 6:00 p.m. that day--

just in time, for the UN forces were soon to be fighting for their lives.

The Chinese drive started just before midnight April 22 with heavy assaults along the western front, and lighter attacks in the east. In the 25th Division sector the Turkish Brigade was hit about 11:30 p. m. by massive waves of Chinese. The 936th began to support the Turks in their attempts to halt the onslaught. By 1:30 a. m., April 23, a liaison officer from the 25th Division arrived at the 936th command post and the battalion was placed in direct support of the Turks, while the Turkish Artillery Battalion was displacing rearward. At 2:00 a.m. a Turkish liaison officer arrived at the fire direction center with the information that two units of his brigade were surrounded, and that communications had been lost shortly before midnight. The fight raged and the 936th fired away until communications went out at 6:00 a.m. Battery C was kept busy firing for the U. S. 65th Infantry Regiment, which was also under heavy assault. At 10:00 a.m. orders came for the 936th to displace from the 3rd Division sector to the 25th Division sector behind the Turks. By 2:00 p.m., the 936th had moved about 12 miles to positions near Ch'udong-ni as the withdrawal began.

The battalion had given strong support to the Turks and the 65th Infantry, expending 1,912 rounds in ninety-one missions since the attack began. At the end of April 23, the battalion was behind the 35th Infantry, 25th Division, reinforcing the fires of the division's 64th F. A. Battalion.

The withdrawal continued. The 936th fired 931 rounds on April 24, causing about 190 enemy casualties. In the early evening the Headquarters, along with Battery A, which was commanded by First Lieutenant Douglas E. Morrow of Rogers, who was killed later in the war, moved about fifteen miles to new positions near Sunae-ri, about five miles northeast of Uijongbu, while Battery B, which was commanded by Captain Thomas H. Townsend, of Berryville, remained to support the Turks. Battery C rejoined the battalion about 10:00 p. m. Battery B halted for three hours about midnight, but no fire missions were required and the battery continued the march. It rejoined the battalion in the early morning hours of April 25. There was no firing on the 15th, and the battalion personnel conducted aggressive reconnaisance for new positions in three different areas. The 936th was attached to the 25th Division on that day. Next day the battalion moved another twelve miles rearward by echelon to positions near Taebong-ni, close to Uijongbu.

The battalion began firing again on April 27, a total of 788 rounds in general support of the 25th Division. In the afternoon, a tank crew informed Battery C that two Chinese patrols were headed in the direction of the battalion. Shortly after-

wards, the battalion made a twelve-mile southward movement to a school in northeast Seoul, to which it had been erroneously directed by higher headquarters, and then on April 28 to south eastern Seoul where it got into correct position to defend the GOLDEN line. The battalion personnel were somewhat disgusted to have been out of range during a considerable portion of the withdrawal.

On April 29 the firing batteries moved forward into better areas to support the 1st Cavalry and 25th Infantry Divisions. In the afternoon, Captain Leland L. Campbell, an Arkansas who was one of two battalion liaison pilots, was hit in the arm by an enemy machine gun bullet while flying a mission, and became the first 936th casualty of the war. He managed to land safely and was met by personnel of the medical detachment.

A strong Chinese attack was expected that night but it never came. The first blow of the Chinese offensive had been halted although the UN forces did not know it at the time. The 936th had gotten in some good licks to stop the communists by firing 20,952 rounds in its first full calendar month of combat. Religious services had been held regularly during the month, and post exchange (PX) supplies had arrived at the Suwon Transportation office, near Seoul. Everybody was happy when 212 cases of beer arrived on April 28.

All units of the U. S. I Corps Artillery helped the communists celebrate May Day, 1951 by firing one round per weapon at midnight as the day began. That afternoon, Brigadier General George Barth, commander of the 25th Division Artillery, visited the 936th fire direction center, where Captains Meadows and Lierly, and their personnel, had been busy directing fires and complimented the battalion on its performance of duty. He remarked that he had seen over one thousand enemy dead along one avenue of approach which had been raked by the heavy fires of the 936th.

The Chinese struck again with a dangerous drive on the central Korean front from May 15-22, east of the area where the 936th was located. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, of the 937th F. A. Battalion, from Fort Smith, and its Battery C, from Ozark, armed with the 155-millimeter gun, self-propelled, the "Long Tom", firing to ranges of twenty-five miles, reached a peak of glory at Hongchon where, with the U. S. 2nd Division, which was almost surrounded on three sides, they defeated the Chinese and North Koreans and won the Distinguished Unit Citation by direction of the President of the United States--but that's another story.

MARRIAGES in 1885

by Lloyd McConnell

A. C. Wasson, justice of the peace, performed the marriage of Lee Brixey and Miss Minnie Sumner, both age 22 and both Goshen residents, on December 13.

Aquilla Brown, 20, and Miss M. J. Smark, 16, both Viney Grove people, were married on September 27 by the Rev. R. B. Coy.

Abe Burris, 19, and Miss Lou Cartright, also 19, from Winslow, were wed by Josiah Kester, a minister, on the 14th of July.

Durham couple N. G. Campbell, 26, and Miss M. A. Ballard, age 17, were united in marriage by Johnson Crawford, Sulphur City minister and justice of the peace, on February 6.

The marriage of William A. Campbell, 19, and Miss Elvira Langham, 22, of Goshen, was an event of February 16, with James R. Campbell, a minister, officiating.

John F. Cardinal, 28, of Wager in Benton County, married Miss Emily Perdue of Elm Springs, age 21, on June 21, with Justice of the Peace W. J. Hogg officiating.

James W. Carter, age 45, and Miss Rebecca Irvin, 43, from Carter's Store, went to Justice C. L. Burchett for their November 30 wedlock ceremony.

John W. Carter, 21, and Miss Hannah Griffith, 17, of the Lincoln area, were married by Justice W. D. Martin on December 1.

Hindsville citizen William W. Caston, 40, went to Cincinnati for Miss Maggie Wagnon, 21, and they were married on February 26 by Justice of the Peace J. F. Johnson.

Amos Cate, 19, and Miss Clarra Tanner, 18, of Billingsley were married on February 15 by Justice of the Peace H. H. Barron.

L. Cate, 27, became the husband of Miss Matilda Murdock, 23, on April 6, by courtesy and authority of John H. Kelley, a minister. Both lived at Fayetteville.

N. J. Cate, Goshen, 39, and Miss Perneca Sexson, 34, Maguire's Store, went to the Rev. J. W. Dutton of Goshen for their July 15 wedding.

Fayetteville couple W. P. Cate and Miss Nannie Morelock, 17, were wed on June 18 by William Ingram, minister of the gospel.

March 8 was the date for the wedding of S. C. Cherry, 23, and Miss V. M. West, 18, of Rheas Mill and Viney Grove. Minister J. S. Cowan performed the ceremony.

George F. Tatum, a preacher, did the October 10 wedding for A. Childers, 61, and Miss Ada Finley, 46, both of the Evansville community.

J. D. Woolsey, a minister of Woolsey, Arkansas, performed the ceremony for Pitkin residents J. J. Clark, 25, and Miss Elin Karnes, 19, on March 8.

Linn Cline, 24, and Miss Clem Rainwater, 23 years of age, both of Fayetteville, were married by Rev. William Penn on the 23rd of September.

A. R. Morrison, minister of the gospel, officiated at the marriage of J. D. Collins, 21, and Miss E. A. Huckaby, 17, of Elm Springs on January 4.

J. J. Conner, 28, and Miss N. C. Dildine, 18, both giving Salem Springs as their address, were married June 2 by R. F. Dipboy, a minister. Salem Springs was formerly Sexton, a community to the north of Dutch Mills.

Fayetteville couple, Cuthbert P. Conrad, 34, and Miss Sarah E. Harris, 25, were married by Rev. L. W. Davies on July 14.

John W. Cook, 50, and Lucy J. Gibson, 48, both of the Winslow area, went to their local preacher, Joseph Waddell, for their June 16 wedding ceremony.

Matthew Cook, 18, and Miss Mattie Davis, 17, Wedington people, were married on November 8 by the Rev. J. S. Cowan, a Wedington preacher.

David J. Cooper, 23, and Miss Mary Smidley, 28, both from West Fork, were wed by minister John Woolsey, of Woolsey, on Sunday October 25.

A. J. Phillips, preacher, united Ross Cooper, age 21, and Miss Rennissee Bean, age 18, on October 7. Both were from Maguire's Store.

S. M. Corlew, 38, of Bentonville, was united with Miss H. E. Johnson, 24, of Fayetteville, in a ceremony by Justice of the Peace H. H. Davis on October 12

Boonsboro people, Milton Cox and Miss Lizzie Hanna, age 21 and 19, were married by Finis Hardy, a justice of the peace, on November 29.

J. W. Curry, 17, of Goshen, went up-river for the hand of Miss Nettie Bledsoe, of Maguire's Store, age 17, and the Rev. D. W. Moore performed their ceremony on December 30.

Justice J. F. Johnson married West Fork couple, W. T. Davis, 1, and Miss Bettie Martin, 23, on May 7.

Rubin P. Day, 58, of Summers, chose Mrs. Ludie Bowers, 53, of Lincoln, for his mate on June 13, with Minister J. F. Reagon reading the required message.

A wedding of interest united J. P. Deaver, 30, and Miss Emma B. Dupree, 21, of Springdale, on October 22. Methodist minister, James A. Walden, did the ceremony for this couple.

J. D. Deek, 38, took for his wife Miss L. F. Loftin, 15, in a ceremony performed by the Rev. J. D. Woolsey on April 26. The couple and the preacher lived at Woolsey which had been called Pitkin by the Postal Department and the railroad.

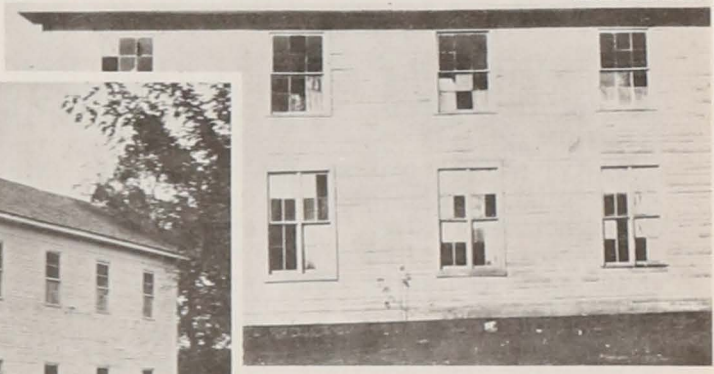
* * * * *

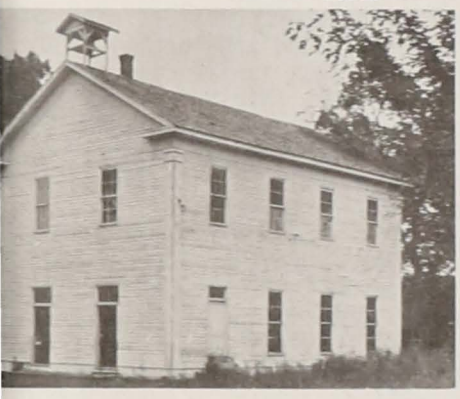
EARLY POTTERIES IN NORTHWEST ARKANSAS

The Crawley Pottery was established in 1845 by Wm. S. Crawley who came from Tennessee with his bride to settle in Washington County as he had relatives living at Strickler. They lived by the clay deposits which he used from 1845 until 1875, and during that time he sold thousands of pieces of pottery, all over northwest Arkansas.

During General Price's occupation of Strickler, the Crawley home was used as a hospital for both the Union and Confederate soldiers. Mr. Crawley had 21 children, all of whom helped him in the kiln, but none of whom ever followed his trade in their later life. Crawley did not mark his pottery. The making of whiskey jugs was a big business in early days, as was the manufacture of crocks, jars, vases and grease lamps. Mr. Crawley died at the age of 93 in 1921.

Many years before the Crawley kiln was built, a pottery was located at Boonsboro. A Mr. Caldwell, with J. W. Wilbur as his assistant, started this kiln. Caldwell later moved to Benton, but "Little Old Man Wilbur" spent his days at the wheel while water trickled down over the jug, jar or pitcher being shaped. He stored his pieces in a cave in the bank until he could peddle them. Mr. Wilbur marked his pottery with the name Wilbur. Sometimes he also put a star and Boonsboro on it. Most of the Wilbur pottery is dark, bull brown. Crawley pottery burned out a red or cream color and took a good glaze.





The Regular Baptist Church at Shilo

by Bobbie Byars Lynch

It is appropriate, during the bicentennial birthday year of our country, that the Odd Fellows Lodge building, which stands in the original town plat of Springdale, be regarded as a monument to the past history and growth of a community which began before 1825 and became known as Shiloh, and then, in 1872, became Springdale.

This old building, known as "The Regular Baptist Church at Shilo", whose nomination was presented to the Arkansas Register of Historic Buildings on August 25, 1974, was accepted on the National Register of Historic Places on 20 June, 1975. The building which stands today was built in 1871 and is the third regular Baptist Church built by the people of the community. All these buildings have served the spiritual and recreational needs of the community. At least two of these buildings have served school purposes, and perhaps all three.

A church cannot survive without its members, and some of the first members contributed to the growth of Springdale:

John Fitzgerald (1785-1874) came to Shilo in 1825 and became a part of Springdale history with his inn, which served the migrating settlers and the Cherokee Trail of Tears caravans, as well as the stage and mail routes--the best known stage line being Butterfield. Fitzgerald and his wife, Mary, were among the first members of the church. In all probability, he and his wife rest in Bluff cemetery, having been moved from Shilo cemetery. It is his son, John, who is buried in Fitzgerald cemetery.

Spencer Forby Fine and his wife, Jane (Brandon) Fine, and Wm. Davidson Quinton and his wife, Sarah (Adams) Quinton, migrated from the West Fork area and homesteaded the land by 1830, filing on their farms in 1840. The Graham family came to Arkansas in 1811 from Greensburg, Kentucky (Brush Creek area), arriving in Washington County before 1826, having come by the northern route. They left a trail of descendants from Arkansas Post to Batesville to Davidsonville, into Missouri, and back down White River into the West Fork area.

Elder Berry D. Graham, born 1797 in Kentucky, was close kin to the Green River Baptists who in early 1800 Kentucky history were preaching against slavery. Their itinerant ministers traveled into Ohio, Illinois, and Arkansas. These same Grahams were responsiblr for the ideology of Abraham Lincoln as William Mentor Graham was his teacher. Mentor's great-uncle Peter Graham died in West Fork, Arkansas, in 1828. Berry D. Graham was the son of Elijah and Sarah Graham. His mother, Sarah, is the only woman, according to the surviving minutes of Shiloh Church, for whom services were dismissed for her funeral, this in September 1845. (Only one man was accorded this same honor--Elder John Holcombe, who died in December of 1876, at which time he was called "our pastor" and this is the first and last time the word "pastor" is recorded in the minutes. The ministers are always called moderators.)

John Holcombe was born in 1797 in South Carolina, and migrated through Warren County, Kentucky, into Indiana and Illinois,

and to the West Fork area 1838-39. He bought the Springdale land from Quinton and Fine in 1843. He was a lay Baptist Elder, preaching in the Spoon River Association of "Old" Baptist Church in Illinois, and continued his preaching, first in the West Fork church and then the Shilo church, until his death.

On August 22, 1840 "The Regular Baptist Church of Shilo" was constituted. Elders Samuel Wheat of War Eagle Church; William Poston of Union Church ("Union" was the former name of Sonora, Arkansas, and could be the same); John Holcombe of West Fork Church, and Deacons John Wood and Berry D. Graham of West Fork Church composed the Presbytery which certified the first small log building (located three miles east of Springdale) at Shilo as a "Regular Baptist Church."

The original membership is forever lost with the minutes of 1840 to February, 1845, which are missing. When a new book of minutes was made in 1845, the membership roll was updated, deleting the names of those who had died, those transferred, and those dismissed. There were 70 members entered on the roll in 1845 when the new entries were made. Levi Graham, brother of Berry D. Graham, was among the first members, as were his wife Nancy (also a Graham), William Graham (Nancy's father and son of old Peter Graham), Moses Lee, Margaret Wolf, Levicia (Fitzgerald) Wolf, William Easley (who lived at Butler Ford and had the Easley ferry), two colored women and one colored man named Isaac, the Lupers, Tisdales, Ingrams, Cloers, Owens, Edwards, Ventors and Blaylocks. Nos. 25 and 26 were Berry D. Graham and wife, Sarah (Wright) Graham. Nos. 27 and 28 were John Holcombe and wife, Dorothea (Wilbanks) Holcombe.

Elder John Holcombe has gone down in history as the first regular minister of Shilo Church. Over the years, historians have compounded the error, because Elder John Holcombe was one of the first ministers of "The Regular Baptist Church at Shilo." This became "the first regular minister of Shilo Church." (The statement is not meant to detract from the accomplishments of the man--only to correct the church history.)

Goodspeed records James Mayfield (born in 1800) as being the first minister, followed by John Holcombe. If surviving records are any indication of the contents of the missing church book, There was never a regular minister. There were lay ministers, who shared equally in the ministry of the church, first one and then another, and the list is long. (For example, in 1845 only eight meetings were held. Wm. Mahurin was moderator for February and July, Berry D. Graham for March and December, John Holcomb for May, June, August and September.) These Baptist ministers traveled within the church association, preaching in Benton, Washington, Madison, and perhaps other counties.

The church was established three miles east of its present location, according to Goodspeed's History written in 1889, and when it was removed to the present site a log house was erected for worship. The original site will be forever unknown unless it is mentioned in the land descriptions in some hidden abstract. It might possibly be in the Fitzgerald Station area as some say this was called Log Town by the old timers. There were many small log homes in this area, and three log houses existed, near Maple Street and present-day Crutcher Street, in 1831, all of them evidently around Spring Creek.

William Davidson Quinton and wife Sarah have to be among the "unknown" first members, because on Christmas Day in 1841 they deeded three-quarters of an acre to the Shiloh Church (filed for record on 4 July 1842 Book D, page 283). The date of building on this lot cannot be documented, since records show that our early settlers built the buildings first and then the land was given to the church, as was the site on which the present church building stands.

The three-quarters of an acre Quinton gave had a north line from the creek bank to the west, down the center of present-day Huntsville Street to the west line of Main Street. From there it went south to a line parallel with the north wall of the present building, running east to the creek and back north to the center of Huntsville Street, designated on abstracts as the old N. E. Townsite corner, a spike having been driven later in the old bridge floor over Spring Creek on Huntsville Street at the time of the first bridge.

On the 1908 plat maps, this three-quarters acre is on the original town plat, shown as Lot 1 and Lot X in part of Block 1, in Springdale. Lot X now belongs to Gus Eidson, and is called Lot 1 in our abstracts. Lot X is where the first and second church stood, the second church being the one built after the Civil War, which was also Springdale's first public school.

The first church, built or moved to Lot X, was at the southeast corner of what is now Huntsville and Main Street. Additions were made to it in 1848, the minutes recording they were building a shed to the meeting house. In April of 1854 Martha Woods was given the privilege of teaching a six months school in the church, and in May of the same year they released her from this contract. Perhaps she held classes for a month, perhaps not.

In 1855, the church took a deed for the cemetery, saying the land belonged to the church. This deed is lost and apparently unrecorded. This cemetery was Lot 1 in Block 1 in the original plat on 1908 maps. The cemetery was known as "Shiloh Cemetery" and was located from halfway into the alley or street to

be known later as Church Street, to the west bank of Spring Creek, the south half of Huntsville Street being part of said cemetery, and went to the north wall of the present building. When John Holcombe died, part of his land (which he sold to son Joseph Holcombe in 1875) north of the center line of Huntsville Street, was also part of the cemetery, the cemetery evidently creeping over the church's north boundary line. This little portion is designated in an 1883 abstract by Joseph Holcombe as "portion now used for graveyard." John and his wife Dorothea apparently were buried on this land owned by Rev. John as late as 1875. Quinton was donor of the larger portion of the cemetery when he gave the land to the church in 1840.

Burials are known to have been made in the church cemetery as early as 1841, e.g. Elizabeth, the small daughter of Mathew and Laura Ataline Susan (Wolf) Hubbard. Elizabeth's grave can now be found in Bluff Cemetery, as it is one of those graves moved after 1895 when Shiloh Cemetery was condemned as a nuisance by the city council of Springdale in 1894.

The south half of Huntsville Street was not opened from Main Street to the east and platted until sometime after 1896, and possibly as late as 1907, since an abstract of property north of Huntsville Street shows only the line and not the street before that time. The necessity for opening the street must have been the reason for declaring Shiloh Cemetery a nuisance and moving the graves to Bluff Cemetery. The road past the Zimmerman place to Bluff Cemetery (and the Shiloh Street bridge) was not built until 1902. This was done by the Washington County chain gang.

Burials in Bluff Cemetery began after the Civil War in 1877, probably as small family plots. The area to the south of the entrance, where there are many unmarked graves, became known as "paupers' graves" which is a misnomer. Research shows these were some of the graves moved from Shiloh Cemetery when our city council recommended that it be moved and that descendants pay for new lots in Bluff. After a lapse of 50 years from the first burials in Shilo, it became impossible to find some descendants. As the city apparently had to pay for these lots, they became known as paupers' graves.

Thus, Shiloh Cemetery graves are found in many parts of the south end of Bluff Cemetery as families such as Holcombs, Kendricks, Fitzgeralds and others were moved to lots in Bluff Cemetery owned or bought by family members in 1895-96. So, Bluff Cemetery contains burials of our earliest settlers.

The minutes show the Shilo church was considering building a new church before the Civil War, in 1859, but this was delayed. During the Civil War period (after January of 1862) the church

minutes were not again recorded until April, 1866.

Shiloh history for these four years has to come from tradition and this was a period of time during which many homes and even complete towns were burned. Our Shiloh Church, according to reports in old newspapers, was burned during the Civil War. Perhaps it wasn't a great loss, since the descriptions of that first church on the corner of Main and Huntsville indicate it must have been a very crude building.

In August of 1866 the Church minutes record consideration of a new log house for church and school purposes, but by September of 1866, those plans were changed to a frame house, 24x40 feet, twelve feet high between floors, with the building still to be used for church and school purposes. In August of 1868, it is apparent that this building was completed, as trustees were appointed to take care of deed and house. By December of 1869 Hopewell Baptist was allowed to meet in the building, and in September, 1870 the Liberty Church of Missionary Baptist was allowed to hold fall and winter services there.

In January of 1871, the minutes report the church had sold its house and that portion of the lot west of a line running parallel with the house, ten feet east of the house, for $300. This piece of land is further described in abstracts when the trustees and directors of School District 50 sold back to the trustees of Shiloh Regular Baptist church for $25.00, the same land, "160 feet off west end of Lot 1 in Block 1 as designated on plat of town of Springdale, with appurtenances" in 1887. (This is Lot X on 1908 map. In this plat map, the present-day church is shown on Lot 1, which is a map error; it should be on Lot 6, Block 1, according to abstract, and proof is in present Odd Fellow land holdings.)

Lot X and Lot 1 are treated as the same in abstracts and the difference is shown only in land descriptions. Both lots are called Lot 1. Thomas Gladden and his wife, Sarah (Huff) Gladden, were also benefactors of the church, as in 1887 they paid the back taxes on Lot 1 which had been forfeited in 1885 to the State of Arkansas. In 1887, Gladden deeded Lot 1 back to the trustees of Shiloh Primitive Baptist church, and the trustees of the Missionary Baptist church. In 1907, the trustees of the First Baptist Church (Missionary Baptists) sold Lot 1 (Lot X) to John Young.

Finding the missing links of the land sales of Lot 1 requires reference to Shiloh Church and Missionary Baptist records.

The minutes of the Liberty Baptist Church for 1886 recorded that money was raised to buy the old schoolhouse lot. These records are documented proof that we did have a school in 1871

owned by School District 50 on the corner of present-day Johnson and Main Streets. Records indicate this school was in existence from 1868 until 1885 (the date the Allen Street school was built in Springdale).

By January of 1871, after sale of their church, trustees of Shiloh Church immediately made plans to build the church which stands today. In July, 1871 they accepted a partnership plan: The deed to the land (Lot 6, Block 1 in Original Town Plat) was given by the Rev. John Holcombe and wife--after the church was built--to the three churches sharing in the cost of the building. The Regular Baptist owned the controlling interest (one-half), the Missionary Baptists who paid one-fourth of the cost owned a one-fourth interest; and the M. E. Church, South got a one-fourth interest for paying one-fourth of the cost. In addition, the Masonic fraternity was to use the upper room, take care of the repairs to same, and pay one-half the cost of the repairs to the roof.

This deed was dated 20 January, 1872 and recorded 15 July, 1879.

In 1874, the Regular Baptist Church had delegates in their church association requesting that Primitive Baptist be adopted by this group. Thus, over the years, because of the association to which they belonged, the church name has been interchanged so often that today it is also known as the Primitive Baptist Church.

In 1926, Van Washington Pierson, born 1854, stated that his father, John Pierson, Peter Van Winkle, and Chism Petross (who was son-in-law to John Pierson, brother-in-law to Van Winkle) built the church which now stands. A saw mill was located at the rear of the church and all material used in the construction was cut at this mill. Perhaps the small concrete pillars to the south of the church are part of the old saw mill. Lumber was stacked in teepee type circles, end on end, and allowed to dry on the site. Not until 1876, according to the minutes, were stand and seats made for the church. Van Pierson had the custody of the church minutes in 1926, and was the last clerk. Elder James Drake was the last moderator.

In 1882, the Missionary Baptist Church bought out the interest of the Methodist Church in the Shilo building, paying $200 for it. In 1894 the Missionary Baptists bought land for a new church, and in 1899 that building was dedicated. This is part of the present First Baptist Church in Springdale, "First Baptist" being the name they selected for themselves. The record shows no date to indicate when the Missionary Baptists sold or relinquished their now half-share of Shilo Church to the Regular Baptists. There is some question whether an abstract even

exists, since the land has never been sold.

As the town grew, many people formed new small church groups and Shilo Church had irregular church meetings. The last dated minutes were for September 1928, and the ones previous to that were for September 1922. Around 1910 the Masons moved to a building on Emma Avenue, and thereafter the old church stood empty except for occasional meetings of different groups. The Springdale Civic Club began meeting there in 1915; they raised money to have window panes replaced and minor repairs made to the building.

In 1931 the Springdale Water and Sewer District took possession of the building and property because of delinquent taxes. In 1935 the Independent Order of Odd Fellows paid these taxes, and they became the owners of Lots 1 and 6 in Block 1, original plat, and the old church. This deed was lost, and in 1944 they were issued a quit claim deed (Book 294, page 282; Book 334, page 545; Book 319, page 254).

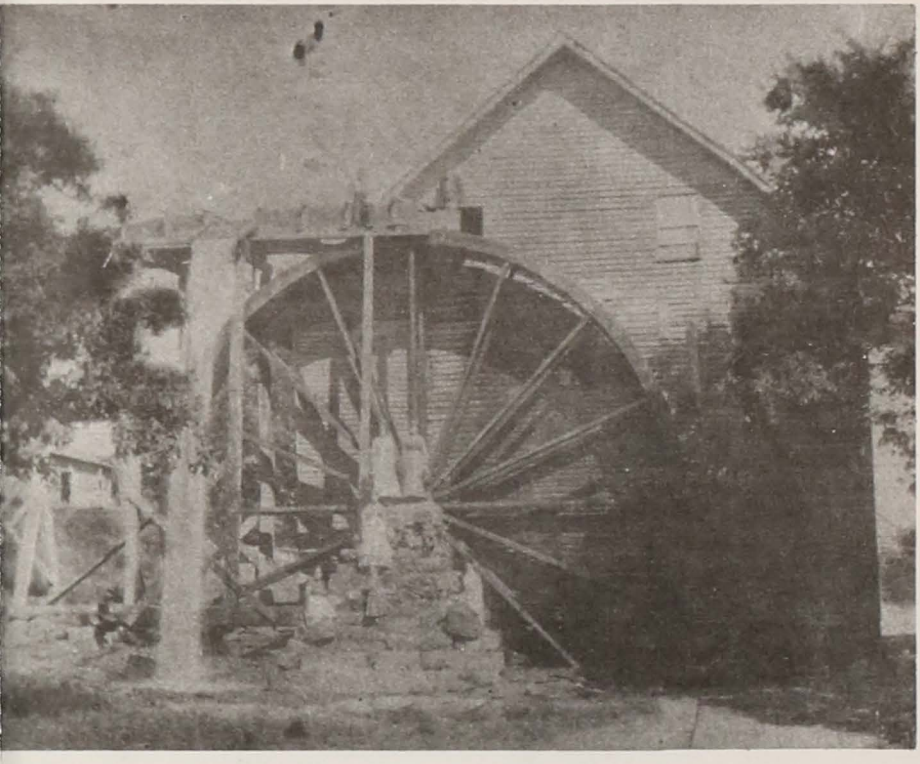
Credit is due the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for preservation of this old church.

The exterior of the building has had only two changes in its 104-year history. The belfry has been reconstructed at least twice, each time with minor alterations. The original foundation of cut field stone is still in place, but has been sealed with cement and boarded over. One chimney has been removed on the northeast side of the roof.

The interior has been changed only slightly. The downstairs has been paneled, and a wall has been removed from the center of the room. A ten-foot kitchen was built onto the west side. The original bell is intact and usable. (There are two traditions about the bell of the church; both could be true. Since the church built in 1868 shows belfry and bell, this could be the bell John Holcombe brought from Texas. Since the building was used for school and church during part of the same period the new building built in 1871 was, I believe there was a second bell installed in the present Shiloh Church building which could be the one fashioned with the clapper from the Pea Ridge Battlefield. It is certain that one of the traditional bells has disappeared. Which one remains will be a mystery until we document the bell.

Do you have a good story about Washington County's early history? Submit it to FLASHBACK.

JOHNSON'S MILL by Phillip Steele



This 1880 photo of the Johnson Mill (by courtesy of Frank Johnson) is the only one known to exist showing the mill's original 38-foot overshot wheel. The wheel was taken down in 1898 when it was converted to turbine power.

Johnson's Mill, situated one-half mile west of the Johnson community, between Springdale and Fayetteville, has the distinction of being Washington County's oldest industry. Its 141 years of operation by the same family may also make it the state's, and one of the nation's, oldest mills still in operation.

The original mill was first constructed on its present site by J. Q. Johnson in 1835. J. Q. had come to the region a few years earlier from Campbell County, Tennessee, and homesteaded some 800 acres in the beautiful Clear Creek Valley. The first

mill was burned by Confederates retreating from the Pea Ridge Battlefield, during the Civil War. The mill's destruction was to prevent it from falling into Union hands and thereby aiding their cause.

The present mill was re-built in 1865 and it has remained in continuous operation since. J. Q. Johnson was succeeded in its operation by Benjamin Franklin Johnson, Hugh Johnson, and B. B. Johnson before its present owner, M. F. (Uncle Frank) Johnson.

The large spring that now supplies the Ozark Trout Farm powered the mill's original 38-foot overshot wheel from a millpond on a hill due north of the mill. The large wheel was replaced in 1898 by a 15½-inch metal turbine wheel that powered the mill until 1924, when B. B. Johnson installed a Little Giant wheel. Frank Johnson made its last conversion in 1940 with the installation of a natural-gas-powered engine.

Until 1973 Johnson's fine corn meal could be found on supermarket shelves throughout the Ozarks. As a result of health and distribution difficulties, Frank Johnson found the mill's full-time operation too demanding. Now 75 years of age, Frank Johnson operates the mill for only a few days each week to fill special orders for worm-feeding and fish-feeding operations in the region.

The food processing industry in Washington County has become our county's largest industry. The Johnson Mill stands as a proud reminder of how it all began.

HISTORY OF THE CANE HILL MILL

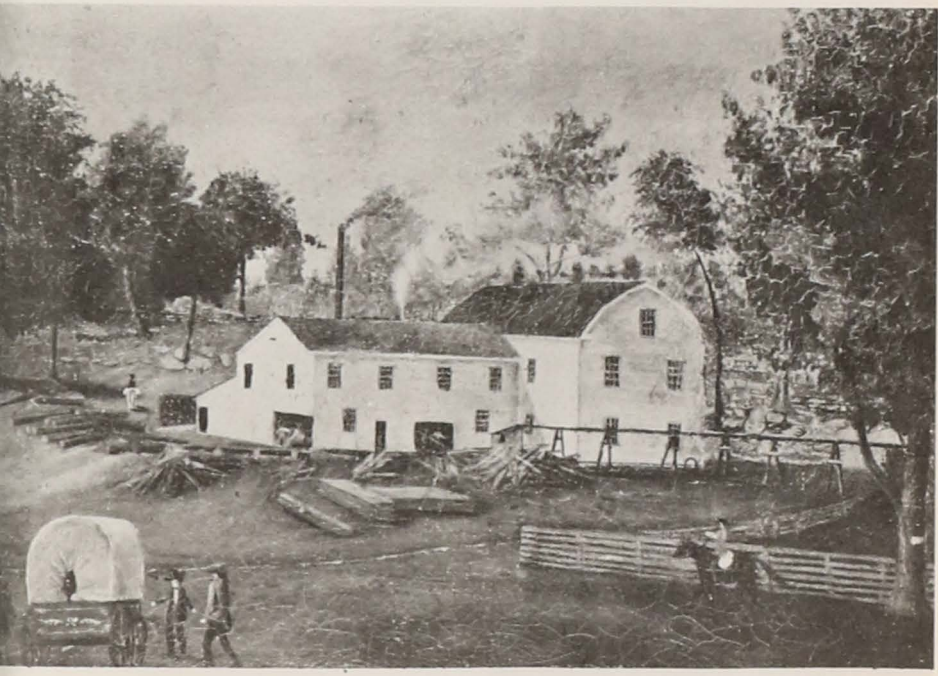
by Conrad Russell

(Author's Note: I have had many requests for an article on ownership of the old Cane Hill mill. I located the abstract of title to property south of the village, and a section of John Rankin Pyeatte's will, transferring ownership of the mill at the original location to William S. Moore and his heirs. This story is an attempt to show continuous ownership from John Rankin Pyeatte, the founder, to the present.)

The old Cane Hill Mill, one of the most important industries in the area, was founded by John Rankin Pyeatte, who operated a mill on his farm before the Civil War.

He came to Cane Hill Township in 1829. On August 20, 1838, he received a Pre-emption Certificate on 160 acres of land described as a part of the SW¼ of Section 4, Twp. 14 North of R. 32 West.

According to Goodspeed's "History of Washington County," Mr. William S. Moore of Greenville, Tennessee came to Boonsboro in Cane Hill Twp., and worked as a wagon maker until 1862 when he joined the 34th Arkansas Infantry, CSA, and served throughout the war.



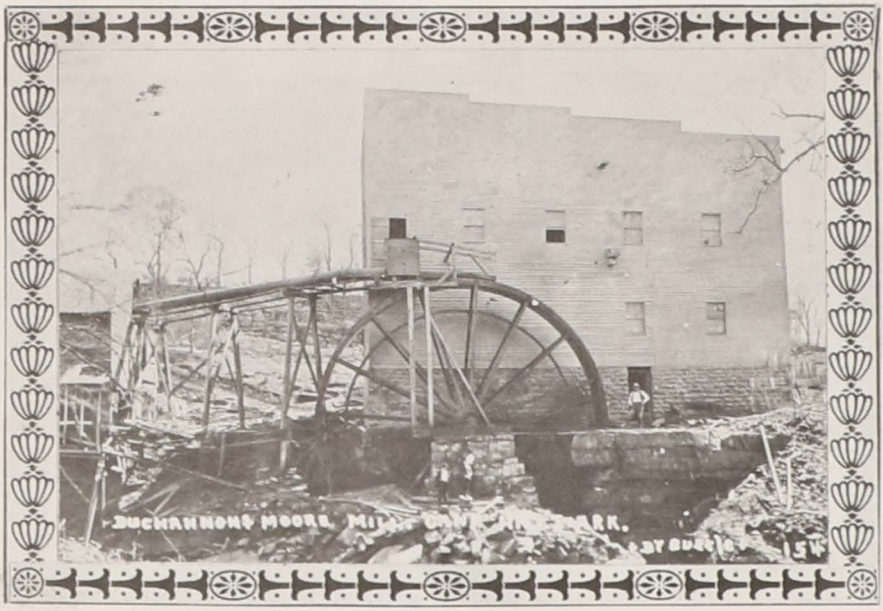
In 1861, Mr. Moore married Mr. Pyeatte's daughter Catherine.

In 1865, Mr. Moore returned from the war and formed a partnership with Mr. Pyeatte in the milling business, erecting the first buildings of the Cane Hill Mill which was in running order in the spring of 1866. This mill was located three-fourths of a mile north of Boonsboro in Cane Hill Twp., Section 4, containing 16 acres, more or less.

This property is described in Mr. Pyeatte's will as follows: "I give, devise and bequeath to Wm. S. Moore, (and his heirs), all my right, title and interest in and to the following described land, which includes my homestead and the Mill Property, vis; A part of the SW¼ of Section 4 Twp. 14 North of Range 32 West. Containing in all about 16 acres.

This will was dated Sept. 23, 1886 and probated Feb. 8, 1897 Washington Co., Arkansas.

Mr. Moore operated the mill on this site, with Mr. Joe Davis as miller until 1905. It was still known as the Pyeatte Moore Mill until Mr. Moore's son-in-law, Walter Buchanan, went into partnership with him early in the 1900's.



The mill was then known as the Buchanan and Moore Mill. In 1907 this mill was torn down and moved to a plot of ground on Jordan Creek, about one-half mile south of Cane Hill, formerly Boonsboro, described as a part of the NE¼ of Section 17 Twp. 14

North of Range 32 West. This quarter section was purchased from the U. S. government by Mark Williams, and entered on the plat book of original entries in the county clerk's office of Washington Co., Arkansas as shown on the abstract of title, on the 8th day of November 1834.

The following transfers of ownership are all shown on the abstract of title to this property, from which this information was taken.

It was sold first by Mark Williams to John Truesdell on Mar. 10, 1836. Filed Mar. 3, 1837 in Record Book Volume A, Page 294, Washington County Court House.

The S½ of the SE¼ of Sec. 8, in Twp. 14 North, Range 32 West containing 80 acres purchased from the U. S. government. Registered in Plat Book of original entries on the 8th day of October 1834 to Samuel Billingsley.

Billingsley sold this S½ of SE¼ of Sec. 8, Twp. 14 N., R. 32 West to John Truesdell on Mar. 20, 1836. Filed Mar. 3, 1837 in Vol. A, Page 294.

Sold on Nov. 16, 1843 by John Truesdell to Jesse Mayfield of the Cherokee Nation to satisfy mortgage.

And a part of the NE¼ of Sec. 17, in Twp. 14 North, Range 32 West containing 18¼ acres on which is situated Truesdell's Mill, by Presley R. Smith, Sheriff, before B. H. Pearson, Clerk of Washington Co., Ark. Filed for Record Nov. 17, 1843, Vol. D, Page 591.

Jesse Mayfield sold the above described land, including 18¼ acres in Sec. 17, Twp. 14, Range 32 West, on which is situated the Truesdell Mill to Tandy K. Kidd and Hiram Brodie. Filed for record on Mar. 25, 1847 in Washington Co. Court House.

Hiram Brodie sold his interest in the above described property to Tandy K. Kidd on Oct. 16, 1847. Filed for record in Vol. F, Page 279 in Washington Co. Court House on Oct. 17, 1848 again stating in the deed that the 18¼ acres in Sec. 17 is the plot on which Truesdell's Mill is located.

Tandy Kidd owned and operated this mill until his death. He died intestate. Mr. Kidd was a wealthy man, owning much property. He also had several heirs. The courts took a number of years to settle the estate.

In the final settlement "the NW¼ of the NE¼ of Section 17 Twp 14 North Range 32 West sold to W. S. Moore, John R. Pyeatte and son H. C. Pyeatte by Commissioner of the Estate of Tandy K.

Kidd Lands, R. F. Braden. By order and decree of the said court in witness whereof I have as such Commissioner set my hand and seal this 24th day of March, 1874."

H. C. Pyeatte sold his share in the property to J. R. Pyeatte and W. S. Moore on April 14, 1884, filed for record June 24, 1884, Vol. L-2 at Page 519.

Rankin Pyeatte, W. S. Moore and H. C. Pyeatte sold to J. P. Carnahan seven acres of the 18¼ acres in Sec. 17 Two. 14 North Range 32 West, on condition that Carnahan will not operate the mill or install machinery to make flour for 30 years from date of deed. Date of sale Jan. 20, 1887. Filed for record Oct. 6, 1887, Vol. 1, Page 75.

J. P. Carnahan sold to W. S. Moore on May 18, 1903 seven acres more or less in Sec. 17 Twp. 14 North Range 32 West; also, a right to build a mill, construct and maintain a mill dam and race. To this property Moore and Buchanan moved the mill from north of Cane Hill in 1907 and bought and erected the big wheel still on the property.

Buchanan operated the mill after the removal until it was sold to J. A. Gray Nov. 23, 1917. Filed for record on Jan. 2, 1918, 7:30 a. m. in Vol. 171 at Page 231.

The mill was sold to Tiny Hill of Stilwell, Okla., Sept. 30, 1939. Filed for record Dec. 9, 1939. Mr. Hill sold the machinery, then sold the property to Cane Hill Restoration Association, who are the present owners.

* * * * *

From THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Wednesday, September 14, 1831:

"A gentleman now residing in Washington County writes to his brother in this place that the wheat crop was very fine in that county, and that some of the grain weighed seventy pounds to the bushel. This would be good wheat in a celebrated wheat country. We hope the day is not far distant when Washington and other counties to the north-west of us will supply a large portion of the flour for this Territory and thus circulate among us the thousands of dollars that annually go up the Ohio for that article."

OLD CIRCUIT COURT

by Lloyd McConnell

A regular term of the Circuit Court opened in Fayetteville July 10, 1882 without the Judge being present. The Clerk postponed the beginning of the term until 10 o'clock of the second day, and at that time called an election to fill the vacancy.

A member of the bar, W. F. Pace, was elected to the office of Special Judge, and he seated for his grand jury the following citizens of the county: John Tunstill, A. D. Strickler, A. W. Wasson, W. Z. Mayes, Ewing Benbrook, Jack Mount, John Grisham, W. D. G. Hinds, Ben Frost, S. K. Reed, and Isaac Hulse. Those excused from this duty were J. B. Shannon, Frank Deaver, W. S. Moore, Phillip Williams, and John Pyeatt.

Seated on the trial jury for the term were Pleasant West, A. H. Searcy, Thomas Webster, Samuel Gibson, Jarvis Reed, John B. Gill, Elery Clark, John Robinson, Jr., John Fitch, A. Huckaby, W. J. Roberts, R. P. Harrison, John Pyeatt, John M. Thomas, A. J. Ritter, A. A. Maguire, David Carter, Henry Cates, Ruf Smith, G. R. Murdock, J. M. Taylor, J. H. Jones, A. A. Benton, and E. J. Rader.

Excused for sufficient reasons were Thomas Dunningan, Robert Anderson, John Karnes, C. Dearing, Anderson Sanders, Jeff Mullins, James Hood, George Sparks, William L. Parks, P. McGammon, Howell Hodges, and Henry Skelton.

The Court promptly called the criminal docket, arranging the trials for the contested cases, and accepting many, many pleas in non-violent misdemeanor cases.

Fines of $5.00 to $50.00 were assessed against D. M. Gibson, Thomas Buckley, Ham Dotson, Wm. Parrish, Crockett Brown, Simon Miller, John Means, W. T. Reece, John O'Brien, Reuben and Clay Carter, Jack Johnson, W. T. Barry, George H. Pettigrew, Joseph Stokes, A. H. Agee, Gus Carr, and David Hope.

Most of these violations were gaming, disturbing public worship, or carrying weapons. The heavier fines of $50 were for sticking an illegal pistol in the shirt when dressing up for a party.

W. C. Crowell brought a Habeas Corpus action against W. H. Gillis, evidently a peace officer, as he alleged that Mr. Gillis was illegally and unlawfully holding and detaining a woman, to-wit: his wife. The Court found after testimony that Mrs. Crowell, named Lilly, was legally and lawfully wedded to Mr. W. C. Crowell, and was therefore his legal wife, and that Willis

must let her go. She was discharged from custody, and ordered to go hence with her husband.

The State charged George Ruggles with assault with a deadly thing, and the jury fixed his punishment at a fine of $125.00 and six months in the county jail--and if the fine be not paid the prisoner would be hired out at $1.00 per day for 125 days, to some employer. Now, the government wage is $2.00 to $3.00 per hour. Wouldn't take long at that rate!

The trial jury freed some defendants, including Thomas Buckley, Dock Jones, J. G. Barnes, Cal Rutherford, and convicted William Thomas and Samuel Winkler, who were fined $50 and $25, respectively.

A. L. and Wash Waits argued that the citizens of Washington County were so biased in their convictions against them that they could not get a fair trial here, so their case was transferred to the Circuit Court of Madison County at Huntsville. The defendants and their witnesses were placed under bond to appear in that Court at the proper time. The Court continued its duties for several days, with appeals from Justice of the Peace courts being heard and decided.

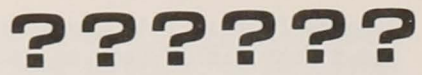
Court was held for six days each week, when in session, and from early morning until late evening.

The Grand Jury regularly inspected the jail and presented to the Judge its recommendations, which, for the second time this year, included a recommendation that the vessels used to contain excrement from the cells be emptied every day--not every second day--and that the jail cells be cleaned up and put in better condition.

On a second report of this kind, it was not uncommon for the Judge to ask the Sheriff or his jailer to come to the front of the bar or bench, where he could stand twisting his fingers or shuffling his feet while the Judge handed out some blistering instructions about filth and prisoners, etc., then wound up with some scathing directions, much to the enjoyment of the official's enemies.

I recall one time when a visiting Judge was on the bench (at that time there was only one courtroom), and behind him in the hallway some lawyers and other people gathered to talk and tell tall stories, which sound sometimes carried into the courtroom. This particular judge was hard of hearing, and he stopped the court to order the Sheriff to clean out the hall and stop that racket. The Sheriff went and the halls were empty. Must have been the Judge had head noises.

QUERIES



Bessie Priester, 1055 South Stewart Avenue, Springfield, Missouri 65804, writes: "In the Wright Co. Missouri 1860 census are listed: 309 BURGESS, Manerva, 29 F Tenn; Wm., 10 M Tenn.; Samuel A., 9 M Ark; Nancy A., 6 F Mo; John, 3 M, Mo: Betsy G., 3 F, Mo. Can anyone tell me who were the parents of Samuel A. Burgess, his brothers and sisters, his religious faith, where did he come from? I would like the same information for Ann Elizabeth TODD, born Washington County, Arkansas 6 Feb. 1899."

Ouida Harkreader, 14218 Lowe Avenue, Riverdale, Illinois 60627 seeks information about the parents of Peter MANKINS, Sr., who died in Washington County at the age of 111 years. Peter lived on Middle Fork of White River, and is buried in Reece Cemetery near Sulphur City. An old Bible was reported to have information that the parents of Peter, Sr. were John and Masa Mankin. If anyone has the information or can confirm this item, please contact the Illinois lady who will appreciate your help.

Allen Pendergraft, P. O. Box 1079, Sedona, Arizona 86336 would gladly exchange information on descendants of Martin B. BEAVER and Christian PENDERGRASS, b. Feb. 14, 1801, Orange Co., N. C. d. Carroll Co., Arkansas after the Civil War. Children include Samuel Beaver, b. 1823?, Burke Co., N. C. to Coffee Co., Tenn; Hill H. Beaver, b. 1827, N. C.; Wm. C. Beaver, b. 1829, N. C.; Wilson Asbury Beaver, b. 1831, N. C., Carroll County J. P.: and Hannah Beaver, b. 1838, Coffee Co., Tenn. When and where did Martin B. Beaver die?

Linda Hays Atkins, 2401 Cindy Lane, Big Spring, Texas 79720 writes: "This past year's research on my Washington County pioneers has been a pleasure. Much of my success is due to the effort of my friend by mail, Mr. Conrad Russell. My thanks to the Society for putting us in touch. Am researching the INKS-CRUMLEY and MOORE-HENRY lines and would like to hear from anyone who would be interested in comparing notes. Specifically, I am interested in information leading to the Crumley family Bible, which was last owned by Mrs. C. W. Simpson of Oklahoma City, now deceased. She was the granddaughter of Jas. and Susan Inks Hagood. Do any records exist of those leaving on the wagon trains to California? I would like to know the names of those accompanying my 2nd gr-grandfather, Jackson Inks and his family in 1852.... Some of you may be interested to know that the extensive research collection of Mr. Guy O. Inks, who did much research on Washington County families, is now being microfilmed. There will be two rolls, and I would be glad to exchange with anyone interested in his work. There are four of us presently studying his research records, and it was through back copies of FLASHBACK that I first learned of his work--so see how valuable you are!?!"

Dorothy Thomas, 1544 Loganberry Way, Pleasanton, CA 94566 asks about John SEXTON (son of Jacob Sexton, of Washington County), who served in the Civil War. He was captured by the northern troops and later released. I can find no record of him in the Arkansas Archives of the National Archives. Can anyone help? Also, she wants to know about any MICKLES who may have come to Washington County, Arkansas from Illinois with Jacob Sexton Sr. and Dartha (Mickles) Sexton before 1830.

Col. John H. Walker, Jr., 4109 Honeycomb Rock Circle, Austin, Texas 78731 would like information on: Abigail R. "Abbie" FULBRIGHT, Daughter of Ephraim R. Fulbright. She married William E. WALKER and was living with her husband, per 1870 census, on the family farm near Valley Springs, Boone County, Arkansas. Apparently she died soon afterwards, a victim of tuberculosis, as were her several children. When and where did Abigail Fulbright Walker die? Where were she and her children buried? When and where did she marry Col. Wm. E. Walker? How many and what were the names of the children of this marriage?

Myrtle Hutchinson, Route 1, Box 353, Port Orchard, Washington 98366 asks: Eliza Minerva SKAGGS (CALKINS), born 1860, where? Married Hubert Renaldo Calkins, Kansas, I think 1879. Mother of Martha Gertrude Angele Calkins, born 1880, Springfield, Mo. (I think); William Thomas Calvin Calkins, born 1883, Fayetteville, Arkansas, September 14. Eliza died the day William was born. She was daughter to Thomas and Mary Henderson Skaggs. I believe she had a brother Jasper, and sisters Martha and Gertrude. Eliza is buried in Fayetteville.

Dale and Zona Hawkins, 4670 S. W. 182nd Street, Aloha, Oregon, 97005 want information regarding Martha Jane GOSS and family, who moved from Viney Grove area about 1880-1881. Martha Jane was daughter of James William Goss and Charlotte WILKINS Goss. Others in the family were: John Gilbert Goss, Sarah E., Alice May, and Nancy. Any information will be appreciated.

Barbara K. Moad, 11803 South Pounds Avenue, Whittier, CA 90604 is seeking any information available on her maternal ancestry. Jonathan Thomas and Lucy Helen (MILLER) WILKISON lived in Fayetteville until approximately 1897, when he passed away. Subsequently, Mrs. Wilkison married Henry COUCH, and they resided in Washington County until 1940. She would appreciate any information on any of the people mentioned.

Mildred Irene Hafner, R. 2, Box 543 (Shedd Road), Casa Grande, Arizona 85222 seeks information about her great-grandmother--Mary Louella FREE--who was a Cherokee born in Tennessee December 25, 1850. Her parents moved to Prairie Grove and/or Rhea, Ark. before or during the Civil War.

Mrs. Barron (Christine Graham) Thorpe, 3087 General Lee Road, Macon, Georgia 31204, writes: "I have seen the February issue and read with interest the information on the Graham families by Mrs. Lynch. I have been interested in the early history of the Grahams for some time and found this article very helpful. I am interested also in information about the Barron family who lived for many years in the Billingslea, Moffit, area from the 1840's to recent years. Joseph Barron came from Tennessee and lived to old age. His son, William Marion Barron and his wife, Nancy Jane Hanna, were my husband's great-grandparents. If you know of anyone who has information about this family, I would appreciate knowing about it."

Mrs. Lindy (Marilyn) Watkins, 2214 Sylvan, Garland, Texas 75040 is searching for information on her ancestors. "Jeremiah Hanna (or Hannah) was born in 1817 in Kentucky and came to Washington County as a boy, age unknown. He married a Mary - - -, maiden name unknown, about 1836. This Mary is listed as having been born in Arkansas. Their first daughter, Susannah, was my great grandmother. I am very anxious to verify the marriage, and to find Mary's maiden name, and know if there might be any other information about this couple. George Hughes was born in North Carolina ca 1816, as was his wife, Sarah. They moved to Washington County, probably about 1855. Their oldest son, John G. Hughes, married Susannah Hannah in 1861. I would be interested in knowing whether George Hughes died in Washington County, or whether his wife Sarah did."

* * * * *

BARKING UP THE RIGHT TREE

If you want to track down your ancestors, there is no better time to start than the week of April 4, National Library Week, when you will find librarians eager to help. And if you are anywhere near Fort Wayne, Indiana, the public library there is the best place to go in the country. With over 100,000 genealogical volumes and 20,000 reels of microfilm, this collection is outstanding. Head librarian, Frederick Reynolds, has been adding to the genealogical book bank for 15 years and has British records going back to the 12th century. Dorothy Lower, the head of the genealogy department, goes out to talk to local groups who are interested, at no charge. In Chicago, the Newberry Library is another helpful source of family tree information. These experts answer written or phone inquiries from across the country. Both libraries offer a good guide called the Genealogy Beginner's Manual. $1.50, sent in advance, includes postage. Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

From HOUSE & GARDEN, April 1976

THE JESSIE GAYLER FAMILY

by Audrey Gayler Butterfield

Following is a bit of information on a family which was well known around Fayetteville and Winslow for many years.

Jessie was a great man. He was born in Virginia in 1815 and about 1838 took as his wife (somewhere between Virginia and Alabama) Miss Jemima Rooks from South Carolina. They settled in Dekalb County in northeast Alabama and there they raised a family of eight children: Henry, b. 1843; Martha, b. 1845; John, b. 1846; Molly (Mary), b. 1848; Sarah, b. 1850; Reuben Douie, b. 1851; Minton (Mint), b. 1854; and Willis Peter, b. 1855.

The whole family lived in Dekalb County, Alabama, for nearly 40 years, then decided to move on. After a long, hard journey of three years (from 1875 to 1878) they settled on what is now Mt. Gayler in northwest Arkansas. Mt. Gayler lies about halfway between Fayetteville and Winslow, Arkansas (which was then known as Summit Home). The elevation of the chosen "peak" was 2,358 feet, overlooking the great White River.

Jessie homesteaded a large acreage and furnished the plot of ground for a cemetery, later known as the Mt. Gayler cemetery. Jessie was the first to be buried there, dying in 1882 at the age of 67, four years after reaching the mountain. Fifty years later the cemetery was deeded to the community by Reuben Douie Gayler, who moved back after his father's death. Scenic Highway 71 now runs across the beautiful mountain.

Another son, Willis Peter, shortly after arriving there married a Miss Elizabeth Ann Osborn, daughter of Wilkerson Osborn (Osburn) and Mary Henson Osborn. Willis and Elizabeth married in Winslow in 1878.

The newlyweds chose the North Fork as a home. Here they had a family of ten children: Jemima (Jenny), John, Mary, Willis Jr., Jessie, Thomas, Minton, Elizabeth and Flossie.

I, too, am a descendant of the Gayler family, being a daughter of Thomas Gayler, who lived near Eureka Springs (Carroll County) from 1888 to 1915. In due time, if life holds out, I want to compile a "Gayler Family History" and if there is anyone in the northwest Arkansas counties, south to Fort Smith, who would share information from their Bible or other records, please send that information (postage guaranteed) to

A. E. Butterfield
3017 North 9th Street
St. Joseph, Missouri 64505 (Phone: 816/279-3069)

REMINISCENCES OF
B. H. GREATHOUSE

(Fayetteville Democrat,
September 19, 1901)

The obituary of Sister Banks--widow of the Rev. Thomas Banks of Washington County, Ark.--which appeared in a recent issue of the Advocate, and was written by Brother M. S. Hotchkiss, aroused a great many pleasant memories in the mind of this writer.

I was raised under the ministry of Thos. Banks, Jordan Banks, Martin Thornbury, M. D. Steele and Jimmy Simpson all local preachers of the M. E. Church, South. Jordan Banks was long a member of the Arkansas Conference, and M. D. Steele had applied for admission, but was rejected. I doubt if any other community in Southern Methodism was ever blessed with the ministry of five such local preachers. They were all extraordinary men, but no two of them were at all alike. They served their church faithfully and their converts were numbered by the thousand. No traveling preachers are held in higher esteem by their survivors.

Thomas Banks, I believe, was the oldest man among them. I never heard, nor do I expect to hear, his equal as an exhorter. He used to say "The Church has injured a good exhorter by trying to make him a preacher." His family consisted of five elegant daughters and two sons. My brother married his granddaughter. The very name of Thomas Banks makes me want to be better.

Jordan Banks, the brother of Thomas Banks, was a rare man, indeed. We used to call him "Jordan Stormy Banks." He could talk plainer to people, and give less offense, than any man I ever knew. One day at the Greathouse Camp-ground some Cumberland Presbyterians and Methodists got into a controversy about the possibility of apostasy. Uncle Jordan listened a minute, and then jumped on a log and said: "I knew you Cumberlands in the war, when you were all swearing, drinking liquor and playing cards, and I thought surely if the war is ever over and we get home, I will never hear anything more of the doctrine 'once in grace, always in grace,' but here you are at your old tricks." This brought down a storm of laughter, in which the Cumberlands

joined just as heartily as the Methodists, and thus he stopped controversy and left everybody in a fine humor. Who but Jordan Banks could have done it that way? During the war he lived in three miles of Fayetteville, Ark., where was a garrison of Federal soldiers. They robbed him and abused him, and frightened him nearly to death, so one day he sent word to a company of bush-whackers to come after him. When he had gotten but a few miles from his home we stopped at a field to feed. When we were getting over the fence to get the corn, he said to me, "Ben, I can't go in that field. I never stole anything in my life. You take my sack and fill it, and I will take your gun and watch, and if they come I will shoot them." That afternoon, a young man who knew what Uncle Jordan had gone through, asked him if he had prayed for the men who had treated him so badly. His answer was: "Well, my boy, I had just as well to tell the truth. God knows it all anyway. One day while carrying firewood on my shoulder, I thought I ought to pray while I was in the woods, so I laid my wood down and prayed. I prayed the first thing that came into my mind, and it was this: "O Lord, take those men who have so widkedly treated me and make better men of them if you can, but if you can't, let them die and go to hell.'"

When the war was over, and I was licensed to preach, "Uncle Jordan" took me by the hand and taught me to preach as a mother teaches her babe to walk.

M. D. Steele was a practicing physician. I have no doubt his efforts to preach in his young days were poor, and on this account he was rejected by the Arkansas Conference. He never had anything of the orator about him; yet I doubt if any preacher in this state was ever instrumental in the conversion of more souls than M. D. Steele. When he preached it was in a monotonous tone, and his eyes were turned upward, but there was power in his preaching. It was not the power of oratory, for he did not have one particle of it; neither was it magnetism, for he was not a magnetic man. It must have been the power of the Holy Spirit. He held the meeting in which I was converted. It lasted a year, and about five hundred were brought to Christ. And out of it came three preachers: P. B. Hopkins, late presiding elder of the Arkansas Conference, but now translated; I. M. Carter of the Indian Mission Conference; and myself.

Martin Thornbury was a brother of the Rev. Walter Thornbury, so well known in Texas. He was a logician and a debater, and a man of some wealth. On one occasion he was taking a missionary collection, when a gambler thought to back him down and to crow over him, so the gambler put down ten dollars in gold and asked the preacher to "follow suit." The ten dollars were covered at once, and the gambler came again with his money and challenge, and thus the battle raged till the gambler realized

he had met more than his match so sat down with less money and more respect for the preacher.

Now what shall I say of Jimmy Simpson? In his early days he was a tailor and a touch, but at Double-Spring camp ground, under the ministry of Russell Rennon, he was soundly converted. From that time on, I believe he was the most saintly man I ever knew. He was a sweet singer. Who that knew him cannot remember how he used to sing "O Jesus, my Savior, to Thee I Submit" and "Joyfully, joyfully, onward I move, bound for the land of bright spirits above"? I have often thought I could feel the ground tremble when he prayed. I doubt that President Edwards or John Knox were ever more powerful in prayer than Jimmy Simpson. His death was sudden and without pain.

Rev. Thomas Stanford had a home in the midst of these grand men. He loved them and was loved by them. His children ought to know the truthfulness of all I have written. The elder Barcus knew them, and like all other travelling preachers was appreciated by them. They were always in harmony with their pastors, and when a pastor was young and inexperienced, they carried him. Under them, I was converted and led when I was a young preacher, and from them I got a high idea of the local ministry. How much Methodism--that was introduced into this country by local preachers--owes to that arm of her power the judgment alone will reveal. May they never become less worthy or influential.

The men of whom I write have many descendants, in Texas, and their spiritual children are in pretty near every nook and corner of Methodism. May God bless them all.

* * * * *

"THE HERMANNS OF OLD HERMANNSBURG"

Remember this classic story of old "Hermannsburg" (now Dutch Mills) written by W. J. Lemke? It tells the story of the Hermann family which came to Washington County from Germany, suffered such grim hardships during the Civil War and was finally forced to flee? That publication has long been out of print, but one of the descendants, who now lives in St. Louis, has reproduced it and supplied the Society with a few copies.

We consider this one of the best histories of western Washington county, as well as one of the most interesting stories, we've ever published. If you'd like to have one, send us your check for $4.00 to cover Mr. Hermann's costs, and the postage. Limited supply, of course, so don't wait!

To Members of the Washington County Historical Society:

We wanted you to know that the Washington County Historical Society has by action of its Board established the Washington County Historical Society, Inc. Historic Preservation Trust, under an agreement dated January, 1976. The purpose of this trust is to provide a dependable existing device by which persons interested in the preservation of our area's architectural and historical heritage can make gifts of money or other assets with the assurance that their objectives will be realized over an estended period of time.

Trustees are:

Bunn Bell, retired from the Finance Department of the University of Arkansas
Bennett Brogdon, Managing Director, Washington Federal Savings & Loan of Springdale
Dr. Harold Dulan, Professor of Finance at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

Should you wish further information about the Trust, any of the above-named gentlemen, or our current finance chairman who is Obert M. Undem, president of the McIlroy Bank & Trust Co. of Fayetteville, or I will be happy to answer your questions.

Gifts to the Trust Fund are fully tax deductible. Bequests and gifts are welcomed, and may be directed to the "Washington County Historical Society, Inc. Historic Preservation Trust," 118 East Dickson Street, Fayetteville, Arkansas, 72701.

Your support of, and interest in, the Washington County Historical Society is much appreciated by all of us.

Sincerely yours,

CAROLYN L. NEWBERN

President

Clifco Printing - Fayetteville, Ark.

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118 East Dickson
Fayetteville, AR 72701

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